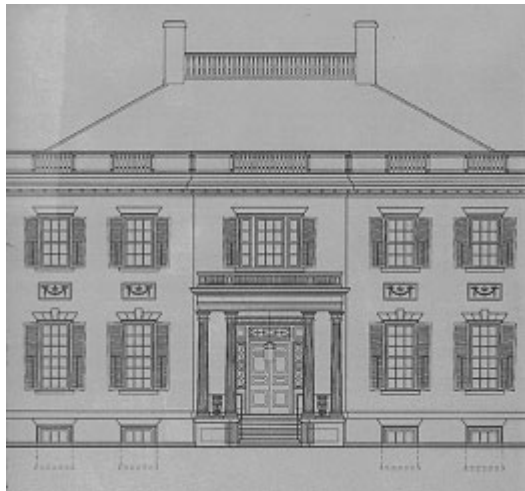


Virginia's Executive Mansion

A Student Activity Book



Funding for this publication was made possible by

Capital One

Dominion Resources

And

The Foundation for Preservation of Virginia's Executive Mansion

The Governor's House

The Executive Mansion of Virginia is the oldest continuously occupied governor's residence in the United States. Since 1813, governors and their families have left a little of themselves in the Mansion through conducting official business, and authorizing architectural changes and redecorations of the mansion.

The study of our Executive Mansion tells us about the history of the Commonwealth and the nation. More importantly, it tells us about the lives of the people connected to that history – what they were doing and what political and cultural forces were influencing their behavior. It reminds us that “important people” like governors and their families are like the rest of us –fixing the house, entertaining friends and raising children.

The most thorough historical account of the Executive Mansion to date is William Seale's Virginia's Executive Mansion (1988), from which much of the information for this publication has been taken. For his history, Seale relied not only on official documents about the construction and maintenance of the house, but also on the personal letters and private memoirs of its residents. Additional information was obtained from the guidebook for Executive Mansion docents. Related materials about the history of Virginia can be found in Virginius Dabney, Virginia. The New Dominion, and Emily J. Salmon and Edward D.C. Campbell, Jr., eds., The Hornbook of Virginia History.

From Colony to State

Since Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in the New World, the first governors of Virginia lived in Jamestown.

In 1677, the *Treaty Between Virginia and the Indians* was ratified as an agreement between England's Lord Charles II, Virginia's Governor Herbert Jeffreys and the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Indian tribes, allowing the tribes to pay tribute to the Governor of Virginia by presenting gifts of wild game in lieu of taxes. This tradition is continued each year as the annual Tax Tribute Ceremony, held at the Executive Mansion the day before Thanksgiving.

Unhealthy conditions at Jamestown and the third burning of the statehouse forced the relocation of the capital in 1699 to Middle Plantation, newly renamed Williamsburg in honor of the British king. There the colony flourished under the leadership of Lieutenant Governors Alexander Spotswood and William Gooch, who served as governors in the absence of the appointed representatives of the crown. They lived in the Governor's Palace, which had been completed in 1722 under Spotswood's direction. With the beginning of hostilities between the American colonies and England, the Virginia revolutionary convention in 1776 adopted a constitution that established the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The first two governors elected by the General Assembly were Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, who lived at the Governor's Palace in Williamsburg. In 1780, to escape British plundering in the Tidewater area and to accommodate western desires for a more central location, the capital was moved to Richmond. Although the Governor's Palace was destroyed by fire in 1781, it was reconstructed in 1928 through 1934 as part of the Colonial Williamsburg restoration.

In Richmond, construction on the new capitol building, largely designed by Jefferson, began in 1785. On the grounds of Capitol Square, lodging was available in an old frame structure not far from where the present mansion stands. Among its inhabitants were Patrick Henry and Benjamin Harrison, both of whom had signed the Declaration of Independence; Revolutionary War hero Henry Lee, father of Robert E. Lee; James Monroe, a future president; and John Tyler, father of the future governor and president John Tyler. It was the elder Governor Tyler's remark that the house was "intolerable for a private family" that prompted construction of a new executive mansion in 1811.



Virginia Map Activity

Complete the Map with the following items:

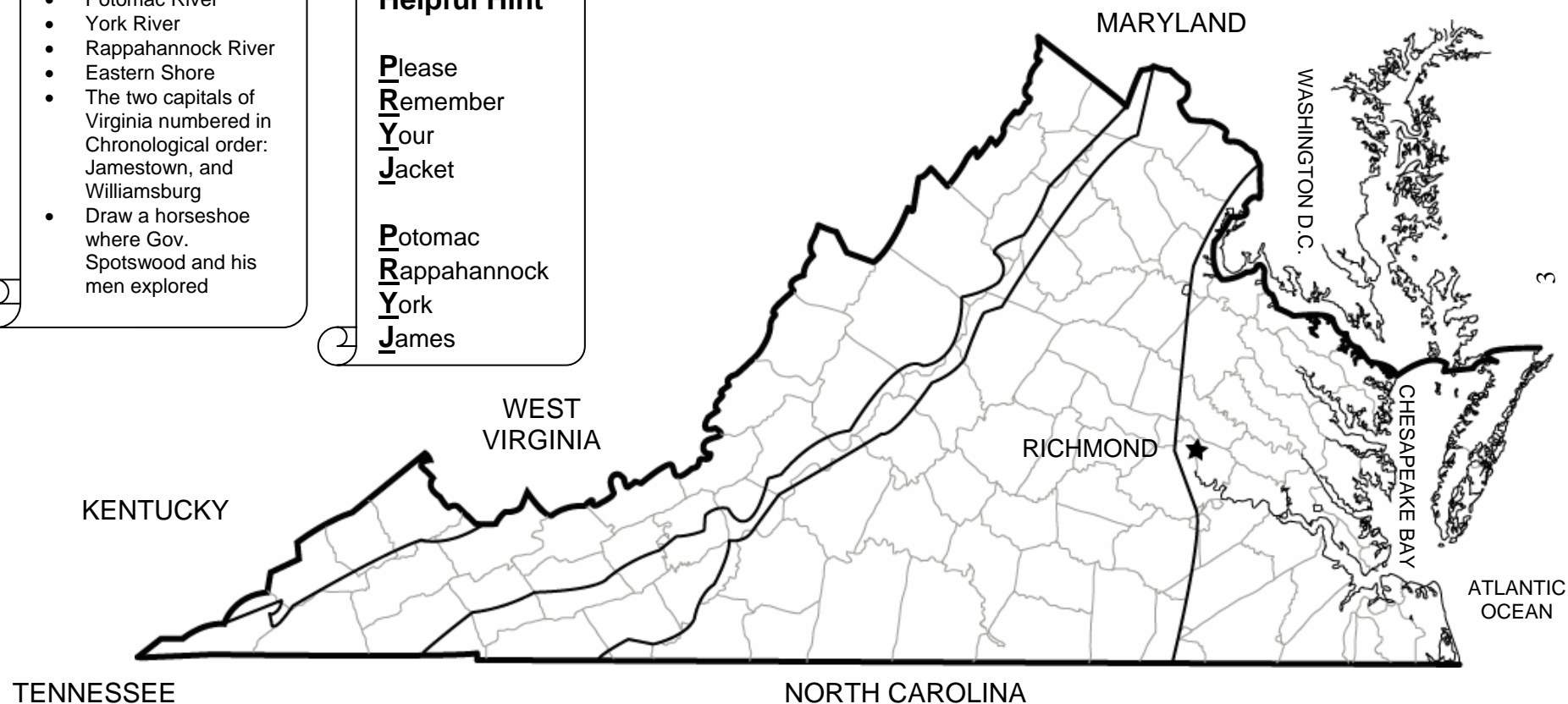
- James River
- Potomac River
- York River
- Rappahannock River
- Eastern Shore
- The two capitals of Virginia numbered in Chronological order: Jamestown, and Williamsburg
- Draw a horseshoe where Gov. Spotswood and his men explored

Helpful Hint

Please
Remember
Your
Jacket

Potomac
Rappahannock
York
James

Virginia was the 10th state. Name the 9 states that came before Virginia in the correct order.



Mansion Trivia

Why didn't Patrick Henry live in the current Executive Mansion in Richmond?

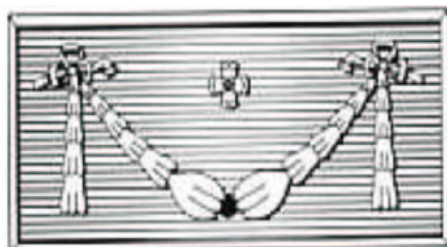
The Antebellum Period

(Antebellum Period: The years in United States history prior to the Civil War)

The present Executive Mansion was designed by Alexander Parris and built by Richmond builder Christopher Tompkins in 1811-1813 at a cost of \$14,525. He created a brick structure of simple beauty in the popular neoclassical or Greek Revival style of that day. Except for the additions of a parapet (a low railing along the roof), and a columned front porch in 1830, and later additions to the rear, the house today looks much as it did in March, 1813 when the first resident, Governor James Barbour, moved in. It was likely the finest governor's residence in the country in both size and elegance. The downstairs consisted of public rooms for entertaining and official business while the upstairs contained four bedrooms. Surrounding the mansion were several outbuildings that included servant's quarters and kitchen, icehouse, outhouse (also called the necessary), and stable.

With the construction on the new mansion complete, the Governor of Virginia could finally enjoy both a public and private life. Serving as both a public and private residence, the Mansion endured changes that reflected the demands of state and the interests of its inhabitants. Twice black fabric was hung in front of the Mansion to mourn the deaths of Thomas Jefferson in 1826 and Henry Clay in 1852. Intense lobbying occurred at the Mansion during the debates over a new Virginia state constitution in 1829-1830. In 1852, an angry mob assaulted the house, breaking windows in protest of Governor Joseph Johnson's having commuted the death sentence for a teenage slave who had killed his supervisor. In 1858, a large statue of George Washington was unveiled on Capitol Square, which remains a popular attraction to this day.

Despite the turmoil outside the mansion's walls, the years preceding the Civil War marked significant changes to the interior of the mansion. Ann Tazewell, wife of Governor Littleton Tazewell, was the first "First Lady" to take an active interest in decorating the house, selecting new china, draperies, carpeting and wallpaper. Gas-burning chandeliers arrived during the McDowell administration (1843-1846), and in 1846, Governor William Smith, who had seven children, rearranged rooms, added a staircase, and introduced indoor plumbing, including a toilet and a shower, and a primitive central heating system. In 1855, a second bathroom was added to the house. The Executive Mansion was keeping pace with the times.

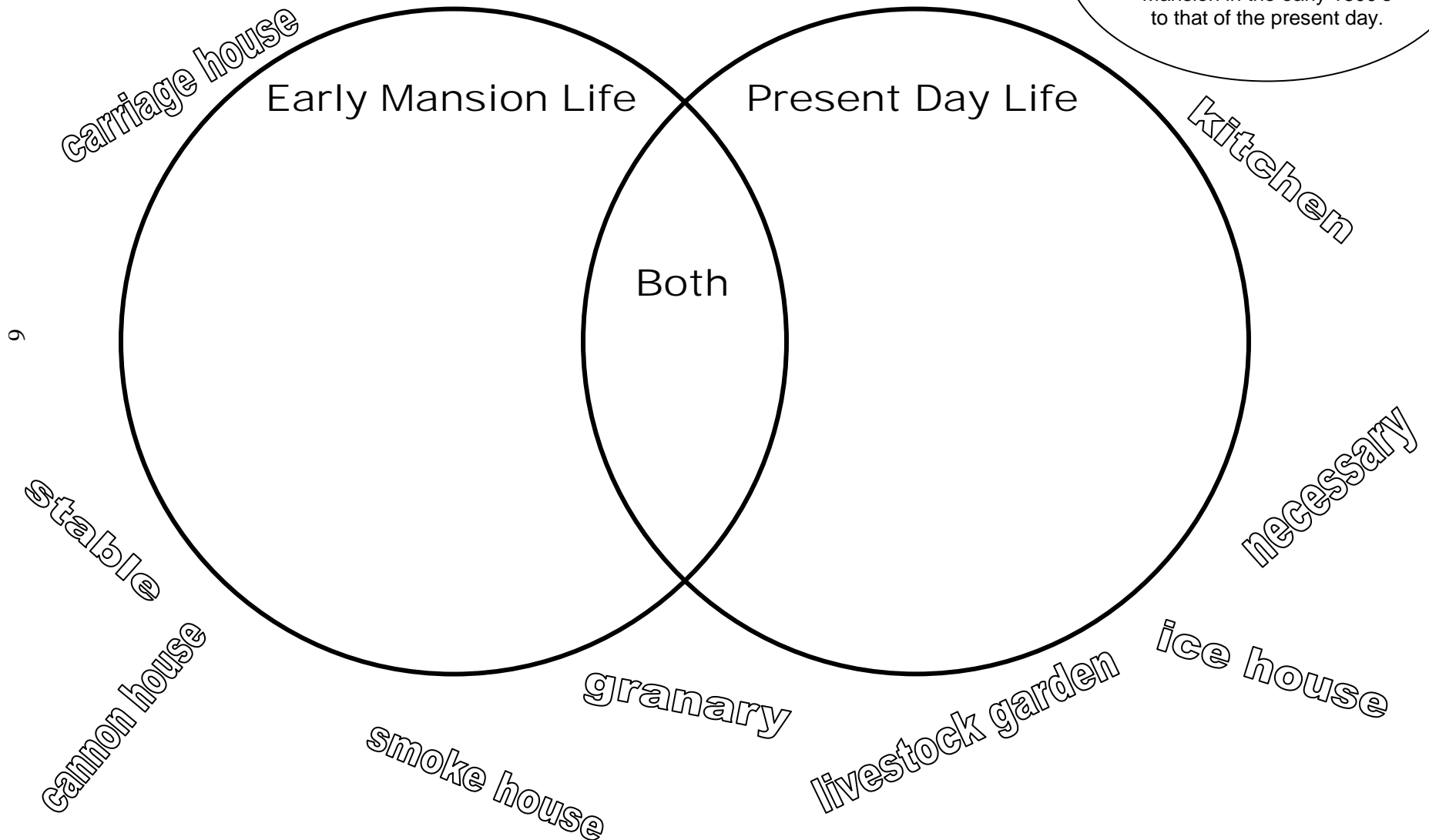


Early Mansion Life

Fill in the Venn diagram comparing and contrasting everyday life during early mansion days and life today. The words around the page may help with ideas of life long ago.

Enrichment Activity

Use your Venn diagram to write a paper comparing and contrasting life at the Mansion in the early 1800's to that of the present day.



The Civil War

Established as the capital of the Confederacy, Richmond was the home of two governments during the Civil War. The Confederate Congress shared a crowded Capitol building with the General Assembly, so Governors John Letcher and William Smith (who was back for a second time in 1864) conducted much of their business from the Executive Mansion. It was there that Letcher likely offered command of Virginia's military forces to Robert E. Lee on April 22, 1861. Lee's father, Harry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, had served as the Governor of Virginia from 1791 to 1794.



Robert E. Lee

As the heavy fighting continued, much of the population struggled, and the economy suffered. Governor Letcher, who initially had opposed the secession of Virginia, helped Confederate President Jefferson Davis subdue an angry mob of hungry women who had come to Capitol Square demanding bread on April 2, 1863. Shortly thereafter, Governor Letcher was informed that General Stonewall Jackson had been shot at the battle of Chancellorsville and was mortally wounded; he died five days later on May 10, 1863. Jackson's body was brought to the Mansion where he lay in state until his funeral at the state capitol.



Ulysses S. Grant

The defeat of the Confederacy forced Governor Smith to abandon the Mansion on April 2, 1865 as Richmond fell to the federal troops of General Ulysses S. Grant. Mrs. Smith packed the silver and tableware and sent them to a local bank for safekeeping. Fires set (by fleeing Confederates) in the city threatened to spread to the mansion, but "bucket brigades" scurrying about the rooftop put out the flames. They could not, however, prevent the house from being looted.

After the war, Francis Pierpont, who had served as leader of a pro-union government of western counties, took up residence at the mansion as the newly appointed provisional governor of Virginia. Because of his wartime "disloyalty" and the abolitionism of his wife, the Pierponts were not well received by Richmonders and there was little social activity at the mansion. With Virginia still under military jurisdiction, Henry Wells replaced Pierpont in 1868.



Civil War Word Find

G O V E R N O F R S E M C A N
S I O N S N I A V T E A D B Y
H A N D O R B R A I P G A D E
S S D I E T L R A I B T L P A
D T N V Y T E V T R A R Y J Q
N U O S K D I O Q A Z A Q R J
N O H N E P L E T W A I J D W
X Q I F E L D E D E C E S Y X
D P N T T W L E E X C I V I L
Z O Y O A J A N T V R L W J O
C J R K N U N L G V W Y Z A O
K B P T L N C Q L E M O D D O
U L M W B J Z A I N I G R I V
D N O M H C I R V Y J D W V C
Y T R L L O K E V E T N A R G

CAPITOL
EVACUATION
LEE
STONEWALL
WAR

CIVIL
FIRE
RICHMOND
UNION

CONFEDERATE
GRANT
SECEDED
VIRGINIA

Mansion Trivia

What Civil War General was brought to the Executive Mansion when he died?

From War to War

For the next fifty years, Virginia's economy did not allow for great changes in the Mansion. Carpeting and wallpaper changed to suit the current residents, while the removal of the parapet on the roof made it less elegant in appearance. By the late nineteenth century, the house featured Victorian characteristics that included dark parlors filled with stuffed armchairs, palm plants and gilded mirrors. Around 1880, Governor James Kemper installed the first fishpond in front of the house, which often served as the children's swimming pool. In 1889, Governor Fitzhugh Lee had the first electricity installed in the house, and stables were built behind the Mansion that remain to this day as offices for the First Lady and her staff.

The arrival of Governor Andrew Jackson Montague and his wife in 1902 literally brightened the interior. It was in 1902 that Governor Montague moved the office of the Governor from the Mansion to the Capitol. Aware of the historical importance of the house, Elizabeth Montague purchased antique furniture, had the woodwork painted ivory and replaced the wallpaper with colored burlap in yellow, rose and blue hues. When President Theodore Roosevelt visited the mansion in 1905, he commented, "This people and this mansion are ideal. I am captivated with it all. I am tempted to stay here."

In 1906, Governor Claude Swanson extensively remodeled the first floor by adding a unique oval dining room to the back and combining the two rear parlors into a ballroom. This addition provided a stunning view from the front door to the dining room. Eight years later, Governor Henry Carter Stuart added bedrooms and bathrooms above the new dining room. During World War I, Governor Westmoreland Davis opened the mansion to soldiers, nurses and volunteers for refreshments and dancing. In 1922, he turned the keys of the mansion over to his successor, E. Lee Trinkle, beginning a symbolic practice that still endures between outgoing and incoming governors.

After Governor Trinkle's term, Governor Harry F. Byrd, Sr. took office. Byrd transformed the servant's quarters and kitchen into a guesthouse, and removed the dining room's fireplace so that a flat wall was available for a sideboard. The sideboard allowed guests to serve themselves during meals, requiring fewer staff in the Mansion. A portrait of Queen Elizabeth now hangs where this fireplace once stood. This portrait was a gift from Lord and Lady Waldorf Astor. Nancy Astor, the first woman to fill a seat in England's House of Commons, was a native Virginian.

When President Theodore Roosevelt visited the mansion in 1905, he commented, "This people and this mansion are ideal. I am captivated with it all. I am tempted to stay here."

Children in the Mansion

Ever since it was built, numerous children have made the Mansion their home. Unfortunately, many of their activities remain secrets of the house, despite journal entries and historical documents.

After the Civil War, the children of Governor Pierpont were more restricted than other resident children had been in the past. They were not allowed to go past the mansion's gates and could not even leave to participate in church services. This restriction confined them to small spaces outside where convicts worked on the grounds. These convicts, called "trusties" because they were trusted enough to work outside of prison, were sometimes befriended by the Governor's children. In fact, the governor's daughter, Anna Pierpont, helped a convict escape by leaping in front of a guard's gun as he attempted to shoot the prisoner.

In 1902, Governor Montague took office. The next year his eldest daughter, Gay, held a party in honor of George Washington. Despite attempts to guard several freezers full of ice cream, the treat was stolen by a group of uninvited boys.

In 1926, Governor Elbert Lee Trinkle's son, Billy, ignited the family's Christmas tree when he stood too close to it with a lighted sparkler. When the house caught on fire, Billy's mother and one of his brothers were forced to jump from the top floor of the Mansion to escape the flames.

In 1970, Tayloe, Anne, Woody and Dwight Holton moved into the Mansion with their parents, Governor and Mrs. Linwood Holton. In January 2006, Anne Holton moved into the Mansion once again as the wife of Governor Timothy Kaine. They have three children: Nat, Woody and Annella.

Family pets have always had a special place at the Mansion. While most families have had cats, dogs, birds and hamsters, Gay Montague had a pony that was kept in the Mansion yard. Governor Kaine's family have a terrier called Gina, named after a family dog that the Holtons owned while they lived in the Mansion.



Gay Montague and her pony, Bo Bo, in front of the Mansion.



Governor Colgate Darden's wife, Constance Du Pont Darden, and daughter Irene, tend to their victory garden. Victory gardens were encouraged during the WWII to help with the food shortage.

Virginia in a Changing World

In 1934, Governor George Peery's wife, Nancy Peery, instituted the first public tours of the mansion. She was continuing the efforts of Winston Edmunds, who was the butler at the mansion for almost fifty years and had provided informal tours of the house. His tours were filled with recollections of its inhabitants, and even included a ghost story or two. Mrs. Peery also took listeners on a radio tour of the mansion in 1937. During World War II a spirit of sacrifice gripped the nation. Governor Colgate Darden decreed that there would be no festivities for his inauguration and he declined to use the governor's automobile on this occasion, preferring to walk. Mrs. Darden grew a victory garden in the Mansion yard. Their request for tile and pipe for a bathroom renovation was denied because of material restrictions.

The 1950's required no such sacrifices, and central air conditioning was added to the house in 1952. Anne Stanley, wife of Governor Thomas Stanley, planted a formal garden and undertook a major redecoration of the house. Josephine Almond, wife of Governor J. Lindsay Almond, acquired for the Mansion an elaborate silver service from the United States Navy that was used on the Battleship USS Virginia earlier in the century. This silver service is still in use at the Mansion, and can be seen on tours.

In 1955, Governor Thomas Stanley replaced the iron fence around the mansion with a brick wall. Six years later, Governor and Mrs. James Almond arranged for a small guardhouse to be built outside the Mansion, in order to provide protection from the weather for those guarding the Mansion.

Many special guests were received at the Mansion during this period, including Winston Churchill, Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and Queen Elizabeth II.

The Mansion's Modern History

In the last third of the twentieth century a major effort in historical preservation began. There was wide support for preserving Virginia's heritage, a movement that benefited the Mansion, too. These restoration efforts have allowed recent generations a greater understanding of the past.

In 1973, Governor Linwood Holton sponsored legislation to create an advisory committee to oversee "a thorough research program designed to develop a better understanding and awareness of the history and significance of the Executive Mansion." The Citizens Advisory Council for Furnishing and Interpreting the Executive Mansion has been in existence ever since. Early efforts concentrated primarily on collecting furnishings and pieces of art representing the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

In 1988, the exterior of the mansion was partially restored. It was painted a creamy yellow color similar to that used in 1847 and the balustrades on the roof and porch were returned. A year later the house was designated a National Historic Landmark by the United States Department of the Interior.

As the restoration of the exterior went on, so did history inside the house. In 1989, L. Douglas Wilder became the first African-American elected as governor of any state. In 1993, tennis star Arthur Ashe became the first African-American ever to lie in state in the Mansion. Thousands of mourners stood in line for hours for the chance to pay their respects to this great Virginian.

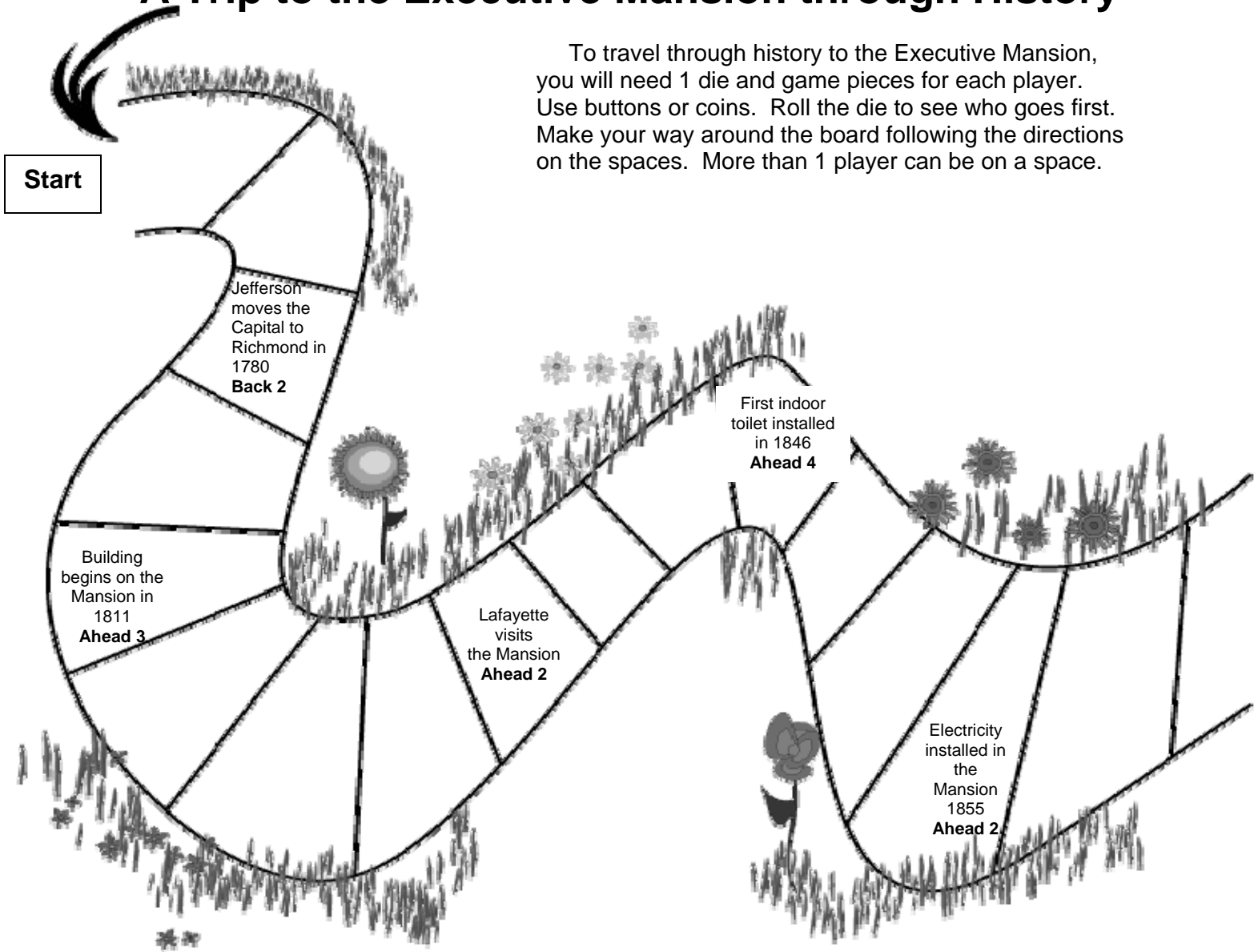
In 1999, the General Assembly appropriated \$7.2 million for a major renovation of the Mansion that included new electrical, heating, and security systems, upgraded kitchen equipment and additions to improve access for the handicapped. Roxane Gilmore, wife of Governor James S. Gilmore, directed the renovations. The two front rooms on the first floor were restored as nearly as possible to their 1813 appearance and the upstairs private quarters were made more comfortable for the First Family.

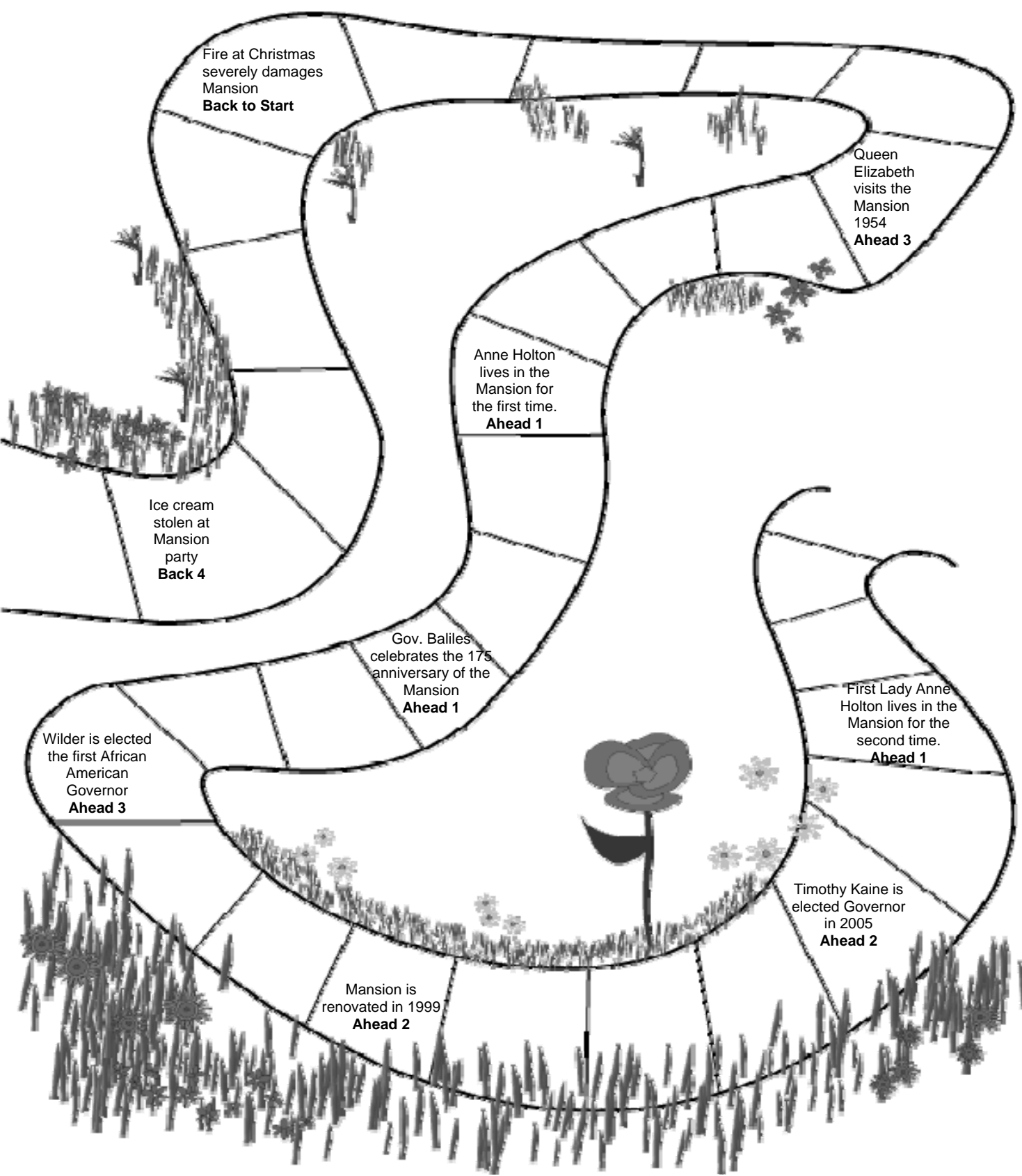
For more than 190 years, the Governors of Virginia and their families have called the Executive Mansion home. In that time, the Commonwealth has experienced war and peace, good times and bad. But always, the Mansion has stood proudly on Capitol Square. We hope that you can visit us soon!



A Trip to the Executive Mansion through History

To travel through history to the Executive Mansion, you will need 1 die and game pieces for each player. Use buttons or coins. Roll the die to see who goes first. Make your way around the board following the directions on the spaces. More than 1 player can be on a space.





Fire at Christmas
severely damages
Mansion
Back to Start

Queen
Elizabeth
visits the
Mansion
1954
Ahead 3

Anne Holton
lives in the
Mansion for
the first time.
Ahead 1

Ice cream
stolen at
Mansion
party
Back 4

Gov. Baliles
celebrates the 175
anniversary of the
Mansion
Ahead 1

Wilder is elected
the first African
American
Governor
Ahead 3

First Lady Anne
Holton lives in the
Mansion for the
second time.
Ahead 1

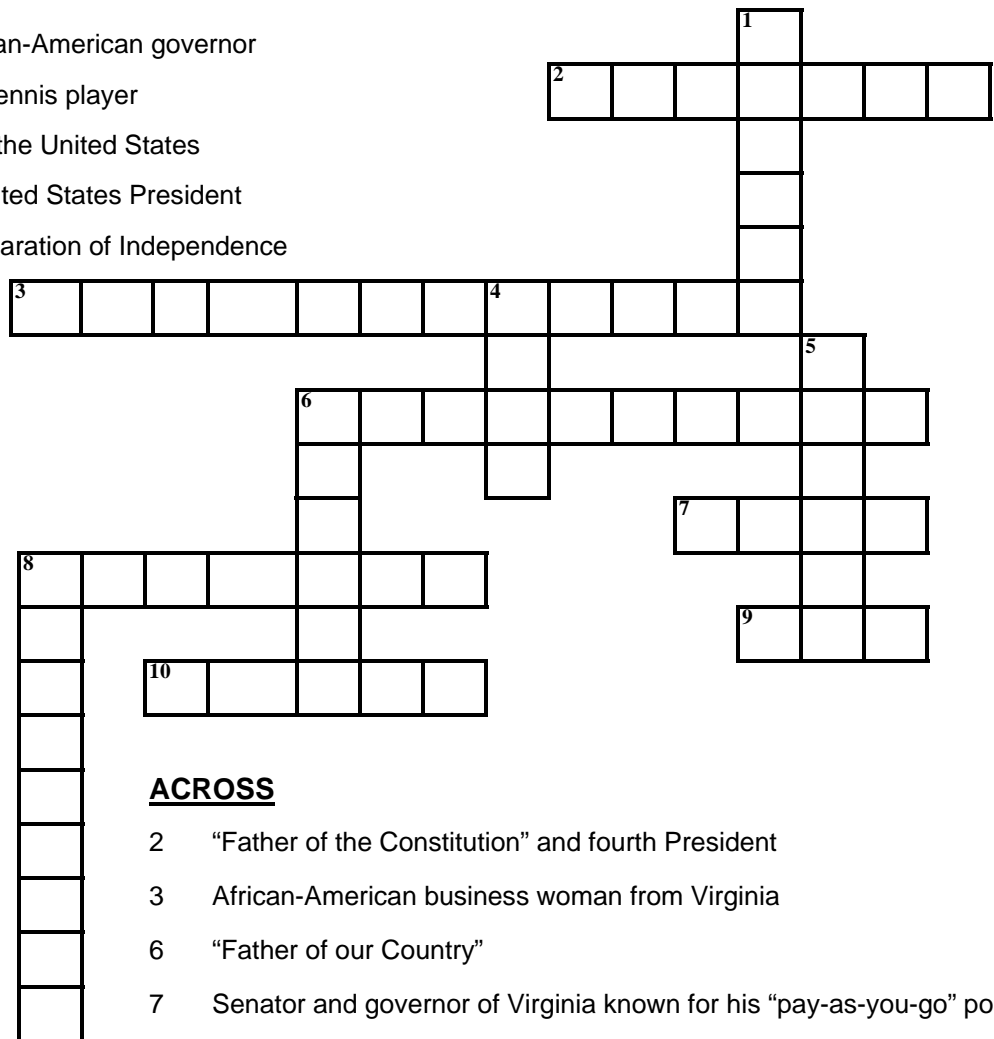
Timothy Kaine is
elected Governor
in 2005
Ahead 2

Mansion is
renovated in 1999
Ahead 2

Famous Virginians

DOWN

- 1 First elected African-American governor
- 4 World champion tennis player
- 5 Fifth President of the United States
- 6 Twenty-eighth United States President
- 8 Author of the Declaration of Independence



ACROSS

- 2 "Father of the Constitution" and fourth President
- 3 African-American business woman from Virginia
- 6 "Father of our Country"
- 7 Senator and governor of Virginia known for his "pay-as-you-go" policy
- 8 Confederate general who earned the nickname "Stonewall"
- 9 Commander of the Confederate Army
- 10 First governor of Virginia

Mansion Trivia

What do Native Americans bring to the Governor every year at Thanksgiving?
Governors of Virginia
1776 – 2006

Governor

Patrick Henry

Thomas Jefferson

Term Served

1776 – 1779

1779 – 1781

Thomas Nelson, Jr.

Benjamin Harrison

Patrick Henry

Edmund Randolph

Beverly Randolph

Henry Lee

1781

1781 – 1784

1784 – 1786

1786 – 1788

1788 – 1791

1791 – 1794

<u>Robert Brooke</u>	<u>1794 – 1796</u>	<u>William Hodges Mann</u>	<u>1910 – 1914</u>
James Wood	1796 – 1799	Henry Carter Stuart	1914 – 1918
<u>James Monroe</u>	<u>1799 – 1802</u>	<u>Westmoreland Davis</u>	<u>1918 – 1922</u>
John Page	1802 – 1805	Elbert Lee Trinkle	1922 – 1926
<u>William H. Cabell</u>	<u>1805 – 1808</u>	<u>Harry Flood Byrd</u>	<u>1926 – 1930</u>
John Tyler, Sr.	1808 – 1811	John Garland Pollard	1930 – 1934
<u>George William Smith</u>	<u>April 3 – Dec. 26, 1811</u>	<u>George Campbell Peery</u>	<u>1934 – 1938</u>
Peyton Randolph	Dec 27, 1811 – Jan. 4, 1812	James Hubert Price	1938 – 1942
<u>James Barbour</u>	<u>1812 – 1814</u>	<u>Colgate W. Darden, Jr.</u>	<u>1942 – 1946</u>
Wilson Cary Nicholas	1814 – 1816	William Munford Tuck	1946 – 1950
<u>James Patton Preston</u>	<u>1816 – 1819</u>	<u>John Steward Battle</u>	<u>1950 – 1954</u>
Thomas Mann Randolph	1819 – 1822	Thomas B. Stanley	1954 – 1958
<u>James Pleasants</u>	<u>1822 – 1825</u>	<u>James Lindsay Almond, Jr.</u>	<u>1958 – 1962</u>
John Tyler, Jr.	1825 – 1827	Albertis Sydney Harrison, Jr.	1962 – 1966
<u>William Branch Giles</u>	<u>1827 – 1830</u>	<u>Mills Edwin Godwin, Jr.</u>	<u>1966 – 1970</u>
John Floyd	1830 -- 1834	A. Linwood Holton, Jr.	1970 – 1974
<u>Littleton Waller Tazewell</u>	<u>1834 – 1836</u>	<u>Mills Edwin Godwin, Jr.</u>	<u>1974 – 1978</u>
David Campbell	1837 – 1840	John Nichols Dalton	1978 – 1982
<u>Thomas Walker Gilmer</u>	<u>1840 – 1841</u>	<u>Charles Spittal Robb</u>	<u>1982 – 1986</u>
James McDowell	1843 – 1846	Gerald L. Baliles	1986 – 1990
<u>William Smith</u>	<u>1846 – 1849</u>	<u>L. Douglas Wilder</u>	<u>1990 – 1994</u>
John Buchanan Floyd	1849 – 1852	George Allen	1994 – 1998
<u>Joseph Johnson</u>	<u>1852 – 1856</u>	<u>James S. Gilmore III</u>	<u>1998 – 2002</u>
Henry Alexander Wise	1856 – 1860	Mark R. Warner	2002 - 2006
<u>John Lechter</u>	<u>1860 – 1864</u>	<u>Timothy M. Kaine</u>	<u>2006 - 2010</u>
William Smith	1864 - 1865		
<u>Francis Harrison Pierpont</u>	<u>1865 - 1868</u>		
Henry Horatio Wells	1868 - 1869		
<u>Gilbert Carelton Walker</u>	<u>1869 – 1874</u>		
James Lawson Kemper	1874 – 1878		
<u>Frederick W.M. Holliday</u>	<u>1878 – 1882</u>		
William Evelyn Cameron	1882 – 1886		
<u>Fitzhugh Lee</u>	<u>1886 – 1890</u>		
Philip Watkins McKinney	1890 – 1894		
<u>Charles Triplett O'Farrall</u>	<u>1894 – 1898</u>		
James Hoge Tyler	1898 – 1902		
<u>Andrew Jackson Montague</u>	<u>1902 – 1906</u>		
Claude Augustus Swanson	1906 – 1910		

Great Internet Sites for More Information

About Virginia

<http://www.vipnet.org>

Archiving Early America

<http://earlyamerica.com/>

Ask Jeeves for Kids

<http://www.ajkids.com/>

Colonial Williamsburg

<http://www.history.org>

Commonwealth of Knowledge

<http://www.knowledge.state.va.us>

The Commonwealth of Virginia

<http://www.state.va.us/>

Geography for Kids

<http://geography.tqn.com/msub72.htm?pid=2820&cob=home>

Governor Tim Kaine

<http://www.governor.virginia.gov>

Guide to Virginia's Civil War

<http://www.civilwar-va.com/virginia/>

Jamestown Rediscovered

<http://www.apva.org/>

Jamestown Settlement and Yorktown Victory Center

<http://www.historyisfun.org/>

Kids Commonwealth

<http://www.kidscommonwealth.virginia.gov/home/>

Library of Virginia

<http://www.lva.lib.va.us/>

Monticello

<http://www.monticello.org>

Mount Vernon

<http://www.mountvernon.org/>

Quia

<http://www.quia.com>

The Underground Railroad

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/features/99/railroad/>

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Why is Virginia called a Commonwealth instead of a State?

The background for the use of the word “commonwealth” in is rooted in the history of England, as well as Virginia’s early government. The English government, established under Oliver Cromwell, was known as the Commonwealth of England to distinguish it from a monarchy. The use of the word Commonwealth is used as a reminder of Virginia’s struggle for independence from England’s rule.

2. Why is Virginia nicknamed the “Old Dominion”?

The name “Old Virginia” is said to have been given to the Jamestown Colony by Captain John Smith, and the name “New Virginia” was given to the Northern Colony, which was later changed to New England. Virginia was ranked with the King of England’s four other dominions: England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. The nickname “Old Dominion” was bestowed by King Charles II on the colony in Virginia because of its loyalty to the crown.

3. Who designed Virginia’s State Capitol?

Thomas Jefferson designed the Capitol in 1785. Jefferson was inspired in his design by the Maison Carree, a Roman temple in Nimes, France. He believed that it was the most perfect and precious relic of antiquity in existence. Building began in 1785 and the House of Delegates was first called to order in its new chamber on October 27, 1788.

Originally, the hall of the House of Delegates and the General Court Room were located on the first floor of the Capitol, and the Executive offices and Senate Chambers were on the second floor. In the mid-1800’s, the Senate Chamber and General Court Room were switched. In 1906, additional wings were added to the original Capitol. The east wing became the hall of the House of Delegates, while the west wing became the Senate Chambers

Walking tours of Capitol Square are available during the renovation of the Capitol. Call (804) 698-1788 for more information.

4. What are the terms of office for Virginia Governors?

Virginia’s governors currently serve for four-year terms and is the only state where they may not succeed themselves. Several governors have served more than one term, but not in succession. These include Patrick Henry, 1776 – 1779 and 1784 – 1786; James Monroe, 1799 – 1802 and 1811 for three months; William “Extra Billy” Smith, 1846 – 1849 and 1864 – 1865; Mills E. Godwin, Jr., 1966 – 1970 and 1974 – 1978. Godwin was a Democrat during the first term and a Republican during the second term.

Important Events in Virginia and U.S. History

- 1607.....Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement, is founded*
- 1619.....The first Africans arrive in Jamestown; the Burgesses meet for the first time*
- 1624.....Jamestown is made a royal colony.*
- 1676.....Bacon's Rebellion occurs; Jamestown burns.*
- 1677.....The Treaty Between Virginia and the Indians was ratified as an agreement between England's Lord Charles II, Virginia's Governor Herbert Jeffreys and the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Indian tribes, allowing the tribes to pay tribute to the Governor of Virginia by presenting gifts of wild game in lieu of taxes.*
- 1693.....The College of William and Mary is founded.*
- 1699.....Virginia's capital is moved to Middle Plantation which is renamed Williamsburg*
- 1754.....French and Indian War begins; George Washington leads Virginia's militia.*
- 1775.....American Revolution begins; Patrick Henry gives "Give me liberty, or give me death" speech at St. John's Church.*
- 1776.....Thomas Jefferson drafts the Declaration of Independence; Patrick Henry begins term as Governor of Virginia.*
- 1779.....Virginia's capital moves to Richmond; Thomas Jefferson begins term as Governor of Virginia.*
- 1781.....Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown; States adopt the Articles of Confederation.*
- 1785.....Construction on new capitol building in Richmond begins.*
- 1787.....Constitutional Convention meets in Philadelphia.*
- 1788.....Virginia ratifies the Constitution.*
- 1789.....George Washington becomes the first President of the United States.*
- 1801.....Thomas Jefferson becomes the third President.*
- 1809.....James Madison becomes the fourth President.*
- 1811.....The present Executive Mansion is designed and construction begins.*

1813.....*Executive Mansion completed; Gov. Barbour and family are first occupants*

1833.....*Virginia's first railroad begins service.*

1859.....*John Brown raids Harper's Ferry.*

1861.....*Virginia secedes from the Union.*

1864.....*William Smith serves as Governor.*

1865.....*The Civil War ends when Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox.*

1870.....*Virginia rejoins the United States.*

1888.....*John Mercer Langston becomes Virginia's first African American member of Congress.*

1903.....*Maggie Walker opens St. Luke Penny Savings Bank becoming the first woman and first African American bank president.*

1915.....*Harry Byrd elected to the Virginia General Assembly.*

1917.....*The U. S. enters World War I; Navy and Marines establish major bases in Virginia.*

1926.....*Harry F. Byrd begins term as Governor of Virginia.*

1929.....*The Great Depression begins.*

1941.....*The U. S. enters World War II*

1945.....*World War II ends.*

1964.....*U. S. Congress passes the Civil Rights Act.*

1970.....*L. Douglas Wilder elected Virginia State Senator.*

1990.....*L. Douglas Wilder becomes the first African American governor.*

1994.....*George Allen begins term as Governor of Virginia.*

1998.....*James Gilmore begins term as Governor of Virginia.*

2002.....*Mark R. Warner begins term as Governor of Virginia.*

2006.....*Timothy Kaine begins term as the 70th Governor of Virginia.*

Answer Key

Trivia Questions

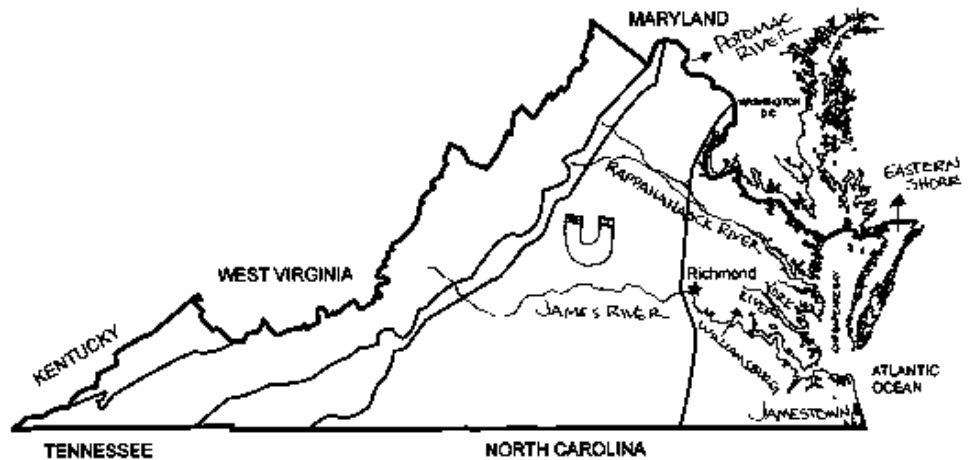
- p. 4 Patrick Henry lived at the Governor's Palace in Williamsburg. Richmond was not the capital yet. His 2nd term was in Richmond.
- p. 7 Montgomery, Alabama
- p. 8 "Stonewall" Jackson
- p. 10 Woodrow Wilson. Names were inscribed prior to Wilson becoming President.
- p. 14 A wild turkey or deer. The Mattaponi and Pamunkey tribes do this as a way of paying taxes.

Enrichment Activity

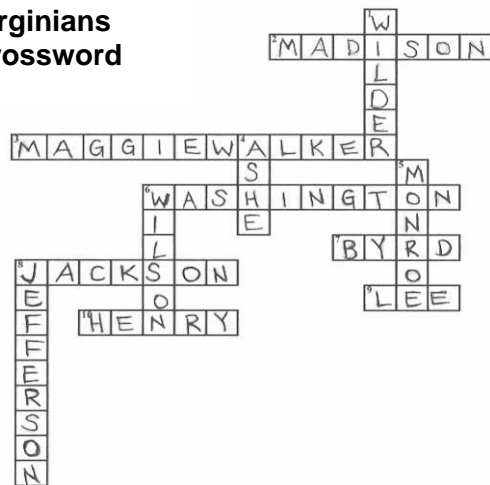
p. 4 List of States in Order

- | | | |
|----|----------------|------|
| 1. | Delaware | 1787 |
| 2. | Pennsylvania | 1787 |
| 3. | New Jersey | 1787 |
| 4. | Georgia | 1788 |
| 5. | Connecticut | 1788 |
| 6. | Massachusetts | 1788 |
| 7. | Maryland | 1788 |
| 8. | South Carolina | 1788 |
| 9. | New Hampshire | 1788 |

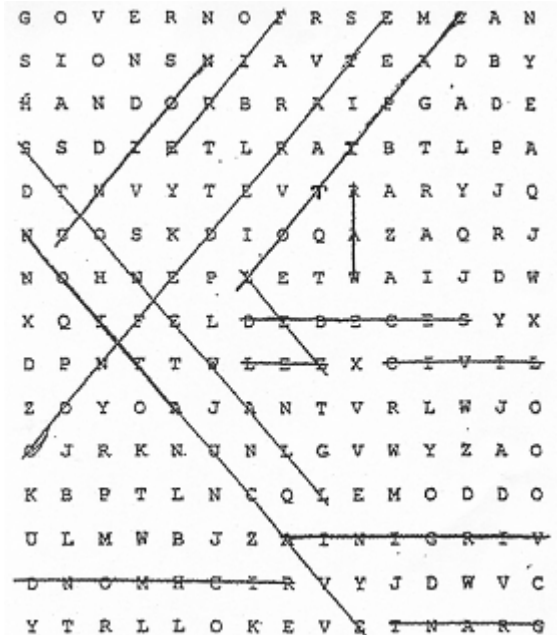
Virginia Map Activity



Famous Virginians Crossword



Civil War Word Find



Relevant Virginia Standards of Learning

History

K.1	VS.4
K.2	VS.5
K.4	VS.6
K.5	VS.7
1.2	VS.9
1.4	USI.1
1.5	USI.2
2.2	USI.9
2.3	USI.6
2.5	USII.1
2.9	CE.1
3.6	CE.9
3.11	WHII.1
VS.1	WG.1
VS.2	VUS.1
	VUS.2
	VUS.11
	GOVT

English

	6.5
K.2	7.4
K.8	7.5
1.5	7.6
1.9	8.6
1.11	9.3
2.4	9.4
2.5	10.4
2.7	11.4
2.8	12.4
2.10	
3.4	
3.6	
4.3	
4.4	
5.4	
5.6	
6.4	

Mansion B-I-N-G-O

Question Cards

Which queen visited the Mansion in 1954? (Queen Elizabeth II)	Who was the first elected governor of Virginia? (Patrick Henry)
What was the first permanent English settlement in North America where the first governors of Virginia lived? (Jamestown)	In 1722, the Governor's Palace was completed in what Virginia town? (Williamsburg)
What is Virginia's nickname? (Old Dominion)	How long is the term for Virginia's governors? (Four Years)
Where was the capital of Virginia moved in 1780? (Richmond)	Who designed the present Executive Mansion? (Alexander Parris)
What is Virginia's state bird? (Cardinal)	What is Virginia's state flower? (Dogwood)

<p>What did Governor Fitzhugh Lee have installed in the Mansion in 1889?</p> <p>(Electricity)</p>	<p>What part of the Mansion has remained with out renovation since 1813?</p> <p>(Entrance Hall)</p>
<p>What do outgoing governors give to incoming governors as symbolic practice?</p> <p>(Keys to the Mansion)</p>	<p>On which river is Richmond located?</p> <p>(James River)</p>
<p>What treat was stolen from a George Washington party held by Governor Montague's daughter Gay?</p> <p>(Ice Cream)</p>	<p>What governor who served from 1926-1930 was known for his "pay-as-you-go" policy?</p> <p>(Harry Flood Byrd)</p>
<p>What event caused Governor Byrd and his family to stay in the Hotel Jefferson instead of the Mansion?</p> <p>(Christmas Tree Fire of 1926)</p>	<p>What is the oldest continuously occupied governor's residence in the United States?</p> <p>(Virginia's Executive Mansion)</p>
<p>Who was the first African-American elected governor of any state?</p> <p>(L. Douglas Wilder)</p>	<p>Which First Lady lived in the Mansion as a child when her father served as Governor?</p> <p>(Anne Holton)</p>

Mansion B-I-N-G-O

(Card 1)

Jamestown	Queen Elizabeth II	Governor Tim Kaine	Robert E. Lee	Christmas Tree Fire of 1926
James Barbour	Virginia's Executive Mansion	World War I	Cardinal	L. Douglas Wilder
Ice Cream	Dogwood	Free Space	Williamsburg	Patrick Henry
Old Dominion	Richmond	James River	Keys to the Mansion	Four Years
Harry Flood Byrd	Entrance Hall	Anne Holton	Electricity	Alexander Parris

Mansion B-I-N-G-O

(Card 2)

Dogwood	Queen Elizabeth II	Anne Holton	Robert E. Lee	Harry Flood Byrd
Old Dominion	Virginia's Executive Mansion	Keys to the Mansion	Cardinal	L. Douglas Wilder
World War I	Jamestown	Free Space	Richmond	Christmas Tree Fire of 1926
James Barbour	Entrance Hall	James River	Alexander Parris	Ice Cream
Patrick Henry	Williamsburg	Governor Tim Kaine	Electricity	Four Years

Mansion B-I-N-G-O

(Card 3)

Williamsburg	Christmas Tree Fire of 1926	Keys to the Mansion	World War I	Anne Holton
Old Dominion	James Barbour	L. Douglas Wilder	Harry Flood Byrd	Virginia's Executive Mansion
Cardinal	Four Years	Free Space	Governor Tim Kaine	Jamestown
Robert E. Lee	Entrance Hall	James River	Patrick Henry	Ice Cream
Alexander Parris	Dogwood	Richmond	Electricity	Queen Elizabeth II